Let There Light

on packing house methods of lard rendering, and there will be less lard used. Many people realize that it is impossible now-a-days to procure old-fashioned leaf lard. They



fully supplies that demand. It is clean, delicate, healthful and economical. Ask your grocer for the



Will You RECEIVE?

tion Slippers—but this year's line is ahead of them all. Nowhere will you find MORE BEAUTY, MORE GRACE, or MORE STYLE in dainty "Reception footwear." The prices are very low—considering quality and style.

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Your Husband's Sole On Earth?

WORN OUT MOST LIKELY-AND HE DOESN'T KNOW IT-AND YET HE WEARS THE SAME SHOES ON THE

YOU ALSO MAY NEED A PAIR OF NICE PATENT LEATHER SHOES IN WHICH TO RECEIVE SOME OTHER WIFE'S HUSBAND ON NEW YEAR'S DAY. WE HAVE THE SAME QUALITY FOR \$4.85 THAT YOU'LL HAVE TO PAY SG FOR ELSEWHERE

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MODERN LANGUAGES.

Papers Read at the Association's Convention This Morning.

A PESSIMISTIC PHILOSOPHER.

Interesting Talks on the Stories of the Werewolf.

A CONVENTION PROGRAM.

The eleventh annual convention of the Modern Language Association of America commenced a three days' session this morning in the lecture hall of the Columbian University, corner 15th and H streets northwest. The objects of this association are the scientific development of the study and teaching of modern languages and the relation of phonetics to and their bearing upon languages. Each branch of this two-fold object leads into numerous side channels of investigation until a wide field of scientific research is opened to the student. One feature of the work of this association is the expectation that it will gradually arouse interest in foreign languages among the people of the United States. It is claimed that the study of foreign languages in this country is yet in its infancy, as compared with other lands.

This morning's session was called to order by Prof. March of Lafayette College. Less than a score of members were present, but there were a number of ladies in the audience. Prof. March presented President Welling of the Columbian University, who welcomed the members to Washington, Dr. Welling said that year after year it has been his pleasure to listen to the learned papers read before the association, and in the name of the university he welcomed the convention, and extended the hospitality of the institution.

The secretary of the association, Mr. James W. Bright of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, presented his annual report in printed form, and read a communication from the British Association of Languages, from the British Association of the asso-inclosing copies of prospectus of the asso-ciation and an outline of the aims and ob-

jects of that association.

The report of the acting treasurer, Mr.

M. D. Learned, showed a balance on hand
of \$227. The receipts for the year were
\$1,684 and expenditures \$1,457.

Prof. Cone of Columbia (Columbia) 31,684 and expenditures \$1,457.

Prof. Cone of Columbian College asked and received unanimous consent to make an informal announcement of the coming anniversary of the birth of Friederich Dietz. He said that the romance department of Columbian College will celebrate this event, which occurs March 15 next, in a fitting manner.

Pessimistic Philosophy. The reading of papers being announced as in order, Dr. Alex. W. Herdler of Prince-

ton University presented a paper on the "Life and Works of Giacomo Leopardi," an Italian poet of this century, who Dr. Herdler said achieved fame as an expounder of philosophy of a pessimistic na-Dr. Herdler described the early life of the

Dr. Herdler described the early life of the poet and his bitter struggle with adverse circumstances, which continued during his later life. Dr. Herdler thought he could trace in this some relation to Leopardi's pessimism. The home life of the young poet was not pleasant, as his father, a siern and practical man, did not enter into the plans of the young man and opposed him at every turn. Finally he went to Rome, but found life no easier there. Suitable employment was hard to find, and he suffered at times. Finally, when he did get some translating to do, and eked out a livelihood by giving private lessons, his eyes became affected by constant study. The years dragged along and times grew worse suffered at times. Finally, when he did get some translating to do, and eked out a livelihood by giving private lessons, his eyes became affected by constant study. The years dragged along and times grew worse years dragged along and times grew worse years dragged along and times grew worse with him. His constitution became undermined, and he was totally dependent upon his father and friends. He died in the arms for me."

The three started yesterday to complete their long walk. Prof. Sheftoe of the Woman's College, Baitimore, was called upon to discuss the paper. He said that during this century Leopardi has been the subject of serious study in France and Germany. It is only in recent years, however, that English-speaking people have become acquainted with his works through occasional trans-

Prot. Menger of Johns Hopkins University also discussed the paper.

Werewolf Stories. The next paper was presented by Dr. Kirby Flower Smith of Johns Hopkins University, being "An Historical Study of the Werewolf in Literature." Dr. Smith recalled the general prevalence in all nations of a superstition in which the wolf figures. He attributes this in part to the fact that the wolf as an animal is found in all countries, being able to thrive wherever man is found. The ferocity of the wolf and his bestial nature therefore render him a fitting subject for the super-

Dr. Smith related the werewolf story of Petronius as a typical story of that super-stition. Petronius, it will be remembered, loved the wife of an innkeeper and when the husband died he started to her house. He was accompanied by his friend, a soldier. While they were passing through the tombs the soldier suddenly cast off his raiment and turned into a wolf. Petronius thereupon hastily left the scene and when he arrived at his destination found the ady he was visiting in a great state of mind. A wolf had just devastated the flock and killed many sheep. One of the slaves, however, had slashed the wolf in the neck with a spear. Petronius hastened home and found his soldier friend in bed

with the doctor dressing a wound in the neck.
Dr. Smith recalled stories of similar nature in other lands and times. He described the Scandinavian theory of transformation. the Scandinavian theory of transformation, traced the werewolf's connection with outlawry. The story of Sigmund the Volsung and of his son Sinfiotil was taken as a general model for werewolf stories of later days than the time of Petronius.

As civilization advanced Christianity had an influence upon the superstition. A compact with the devil is added to the story and Christian ceremonies enter into the

and Christian ceremonies enter into the transformation of the werewolf into human again. Coming down to the fifteenth, six-teenth and seventeenth centuries, Dr. Smith traced the connection between the werewolf superstition and the witch trials of those times. He touched also upon the doctrine of transmigration, of the astral shape and other theories of transformation other theories of transformation.

Dr. Smith had prepared a paper of two

hours' length, but he announced that he would not read it at length, and he there-fore only touched upon the principal heads of the subject. Prof. M. D. Learned of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, discussed the paper briefly, recounting some other legends of a similar nature. He traced the connection

similar nature. He traced the connection between the werewolf superstition and the story of the bear demon of the north. A paper by Dr. Hugo A. Rennert of the University of Pennsylvania on "Lope de Vega's Comedia Sin Secreto no ay Amor"

Afternoon Session. The afternoon session opened at 3 o'clock, at which the following papers were on the program: "Allegory in English Literature During the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries," by Prof. C. F. McClumpha of the University of the City of New York; "A Gaucho Dialect Poem," by Prof. Fred. M. Page of Bryn Mawr College; "Speech Tones," by Prof. A. M. Bell of Washington, D. C., and "A Study and Notation of American Vowels," by Prof. E. H. Babbitt of Columbia College,

Other Papers. Two sessions of the association will be held tomorrow and Friday, at which the iollowing papers will be presented: Thursday, 10 a. m .- "King Lear: a Study in Shakespeare's method of Dramatic Con-struction," by Prof. Thomas R. Price, Columbia College. "Authorship in the South-ern States since the Civil War," by Prof. W. M. Baskervill, Vanderbilt University. W. M. Baskervill, Vanderbilt University. don't want any more opera just now; they "A Study of the Religious and Political are all too busily engaged in playing "Der Significance of Langland's Piers the Plow-man," by Miss Elizabeth Deering Hanscom,

man," by Miss Elizabeth Deering Hanscom,
Yale University.

3 p. m.—"The Life and Works of Charles
Sealsfield (Carl Postl)," by Dr. A. B. Faust,
Johns Hopkins University. Discussion of
"A New Method of Language Teaching"
(William Vietor: Educational Review, November, 1893). (a.) Dr. A. Rambeau (Johns
University) will open the discussion

Mr. Goodman—"And what did Hopkins University) will open the discussion with a paper on "The Value of Phonetics in

(University of Chicago) will defend the proposition that the elementary study of grammar should be inductive.

NEW USES FOR MAIZE

Friday, 10 a. m.—"The Anglo-Saxon Ver-sion of Psalms i-i (Vulgate) and its relation sion of Psalms i-l (Vulgate) and its relation to the Latin original, together with a discussion of a new source for the determination of Theodore of Mopsuestia's interpretation of the Psalms," by Prof. J. D. Bruce, Bryn Mawr College. "The Love Theories of Chretien de Troies," by Prof. Louis F. Mott, University of the City of New York. "Chronological Tests for Hartmann von Aue," by Dr. B. J. Vos, Johns Hopkins University, "What is a Dialect?" by Prof. E. S. Sheldon, Harvard University. (To be read by title). Harvard University. (To be read by title).

2 p. m.—The annual meeting of the society
will be held at 2-3 p. m., when Prof. Sheldon's paper, "What is a Dialect?" will be
discussed.

3 p. m.—"The growth of the Arthurian Legend," by Miss Viola V. Price, Southwest Kansas College, "Anglo-Saxon Daegmael," by Dr. Frederick Tupper, jr., Wells College. "The Pistojese Dialect," by Dr. James D. Runar, University of Illinois. Bruner, University of Illinois.

Reception and Committees. Tomorrow evening from 8 to 11 the men bers will be given a reception by Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Cabell at Norwood Institute.

At the morning session the following committees were appointed by the chairman: meeting, Profs. A. M. Elliott, Charles Har-ris, H. E. Greene, C. E. Fay and J. Leslie Hall. Auditing committee, Prof. J. H. Gore and Mr. A. H. Brown.

Present Officers. The main officers of the association for

893 are as fellows: President, Francis A. March, Lafavette College, Easton, Pa.; secretary, James W. Bright, Johns Hopkins University, Baltinore, Md.; treasurer, John E. Matzke, Leland Stanford, jr., University, Palo Alto, Cal.; acting treasurer, M. D. Learned, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Executive council (in addition to the above-named officers)—Albert S. Cook, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; H. C. G. Brandt, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.; H. C. G. von Jagemann, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Walter D. Toy, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; J. B. Henneman, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.; Morgan Callaway, jr., University of Texas, Austin; Henry A. Todd, Columbia College, New York, N. Y.; G. A. Hench, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; F. M. Warren, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio. bove-named officers)-Albert S. Cook, Yale

Nominating Committee. The following committee was announced

upon the nomination of officers for the next year: Professor S. Garner, chairman: Professors C. H. Grandgent, A. N. von Daell, E. H. Magill, T. W. Hunt, W. M. Baskervill, Adolph Cohn, Chas. W. Kent, C. C. Free-

MIDWINTER TRAMP OF 600 MILES. W. H. Rhodes, His Sister and Little Son Walking From Ohio to Wisconsin

W. H. Rhodes, fifty-six years of age; his sister, Mrs. Lydia Ann Packers, forty-four years of age, and his son, Louis L. Rhodes, ten years of age, have completed the first half of a 600-mile walk and slept Monday night for the first time in three weeks in a warm room. They are on the way to Cameron county, Wis., and left Dayton, Ohio, December 5. They had supper Christmas night and lodgings at a police station in Chicago, to which they were directed. Rhodes and his sister each carried a big bundle.

"I was engaged in a little business in Cameron county, Wis," he said, "and in July last got a letter from a brother whom I hadn't seen in twenty-four years, in which he urged me to come to Dayton, Ohio. He told me that I would find employment there. When I got there he told

Had a Cowboy Audience. From the New York Herald.

"Well, we gave a show to the toughest audience I ever struck. All cowboys, and

the wildest kind. I came on to do my turn. started in to play a march, when a big fellow in one of the front seats stood up and yelled: " 'Here, that don't go! Play us a jig!' "The rest of the house began yelling 'Jig,

jig, jig,' until they were all at it, and you couldn't hear yourself talk. When they quieted down I played them a rattling jig. finished it up in good shape, and it seemed to hit 'em pretty hard, for when I started in to play another tune the same big fellew stood up and yelled: " 'Play that over again!'

"I played it ten times before I got away from them. That wasn't the end of it, either. After the show we were told to catch the 3 o'clock train for Fort Worth. My side partner, good old Tom McQueen and myself started from the theater about half-past eleven o'clock for the depot, and incidentally we thought we would get a drink on the way. We dropped into a place where there was a gang drinking and walked quietly up to the bar. "'Give me a little whisky,' says I to the

bartender. "'Set 'em up for the boys!' broke in a "It was the big fellow who yelled at the theater.
_"'Don't have so much to say,' put in

Tom, who was rather hasty.
"'Say, you're the fellow that sung that song at the show, ain't you?" asked the big

"'Yes, I am, and I never sang before such a mob in my life,' said Tom.
"'Well, mister, I ain't a rich man, but I've got a five-dollar shiner in my pocket for you if you'll sing that song again.'
"'I'll sing you another,' said Tom, and without another word he began 'Home, Sweet Home.' Talk about a time. Why, every one of those big fellows was crying and snivaling around as if their hearts. and sniveling around as if their hearts were breaking, and I don't know but what I shed a couple of tears myself. Tom sang it out of sight, any way. Why, even the bartender was wiping his eyes with his shirt sleeve. As soon as Tom was through the bartender began putting bottles and glasses

on the bar.

"'Anything you want, gents. You can have anything in the hose.' Everybody wanted to treat. The big fellow insisted on buying us a couple of bottles of whisky each. Then he caught sight of my banjo, and I had to play that old jig over about fifteen times. It was getting near trains. and I had to play that old jig over about fifteen times. It was getting near train time, and we had to make a break. Everybody in the saloon went to the depot with us, even the bartender, who locked the place up. You never heard such a mob of yelling Indians in your life. We got on the train all right, and as she pulled out the hig fellow yelled:

"'Ha, you singer, and the man with the banjo! come back some time! You can have the town. Whoop!"

Opera in Rie.

From the London Globe.

A really pathetic announcement occurs in the "Trovatore," one of the leading Italian musical journals. A correspondent writes as follows from Rio Janeiro: "On the 4th of October the Sansone Company arrived here. Poor people! They disembarked while bullets were whistling through the air. All the theaters were shut, half the townsfolk having fied to the country, and it is pretty clear that an opera company can do no business." The Brazilians evidently

Acted on His Principles

Mr. Goodman-"When Willie Tuffun called you a liar, did you remember that a soft

Indian Corn a More Valuable Plant Than Formerly Supposed.

BREAD MADE OUT OF THE LEAVES.

The Germs Yield Oil for Illumination and Machinery.

THE COBS AND HUSKS

demand for paper in the world is growing greater steadily. In order to supply it many new vegetable materials have been made to serve as stock, rags today furnishing only a minor fraction of the raw stuff employed for the purpose. Among these substances wood pulp stands first. A very important contribution is made also by the famous esparto grass of northern Africa and southwestern Europe. But the time is approaching when the leaves of Indian corn will be utilized in this way to an enormous extent.

In Vienna the manufacture of paper from maize is already conducted on an extensive scale. The Allegemeine Zeitung, a scientific journal of importance, is printed on sheets of this product, the yellowish tint of which is restful to the eyes. It has a number of other advantages. Very litle sizing is required; it bleaches well and it is stronger than rag paper. No machinery is required for tearing up the corn leaves. The latter are merely soaked in hot water for a few days, after which they are easily separated into three parts-the large veins and ribs, the material between the ribs and a coarse

The first are utilized for making gunny sacks, cordage and certain kinds of cloth; the second furnishes material for a pecullar sort of bread, described as having an agreeable flavor; the third is employed for paper puls. All of these uses for maize are new, as is likewise the process of obtaining a valuable oil from corn. For this last pur-pose the grain is crushed, and the germs, which contain the oil, are separated by winnowing. The germs are then subjected to hydraulic pressure, yielding 15 per cent of oil, which is of a pale golden-yellow color and has a pleasant taste and odor. It is employed in dressing wool and to lubricate machinery. The yield is sixteen pounds for every one hundred bushels of

Maize oil is well adapted for illuminating purposes, giving a bright, white flame. It is also good for heating, developing a high temperature in burning. In the west, where the supply of fuel is often precarious, corn

parts of this country as a substitute for coffee. The cobs yield a large amount of potash. A mill shelling 500 bushels an hour turns out 7,000 pounds of cobs every sixty minutes, or 70,000 pounds for each working day. The cobs are consumed as fuel in the mills, and the refuse ashes are collected for the extraction of the potash. A factory of the above-mentioned capacity will furnish as a by-product 535 pounds of potash per diem.

Theory of Its Orign. Science has devoted much attention to finding out where this most valuable of American farm products had its origin. An overwhelming weight of testimony goes to show that the earliest home of maize was the buildings and land. the highlands of Central Mexico. All of the plants closely related to Indian corn are indigenous to that part of the world. "I was down in Texas about four years ago," said John Turner, the banjoist, recertly, "and I want to tell you that I had the liveliest as well as the most pleasing experience of my life. I forget the name of the town we played at, but I know we made a jump from that to Fort Worth.

"Well, we gave a show to the toughest age indigenous to that part of the world. It is believed that the vegetable originated in a circumscribed locality, above 4,500 feet elevation, north of the Isthmus of Tehuantepee and south of the twenty-second degree of north latitude, near the ancient seat doubt that the Mayas were the first to cultivate maize and that they distributed it in every direction. From them the use of the cereal spread north and south. in every direction. From them the use of the cereal spread north and south.

It is considered probable that the plant was known along the Rio Grande by 700 A. D. Three hundred years later it had reached the coast of Maine. In Peru the Incas used it before the year 700. By the time of Columbus it was found everywhere It was one of the products of American soil which the great navigator took book. soil which the great navigator took back with him to Spain and showed to Queen Is-

abella. From Spain it soon spread over Eu-rope, and in the sixteenth century grains of it were sold in Italian, French, German of it were sold in Italian, French, German and English gardens. Before long it was cultivoted upon a larger scale in the fields. It became widely known as "Turkish wheat," because the new world was confused in the popular mind with the East Indies, the trade with which was carried on by way of Turkey. In Ancient Mexico. The ancient Mexicans, to whom the derelopment of the usefulness of Indian corn is due, were a highly civilized people. They were skillful builders, made utensils of copper and tin, worked gold and silver into ornaments, had an elaborate religious system preserved a large literature on parchment

preserved a large literature on parchment of the maguey plant, kept a calendar and understood the arts of agriculture, raising beans, pepper, gourds and many other fruits of tillage. Their country was so densely populated that floating gardens were constructed, on which all products of the soil known to them, particularly maize and beans, were sown. These gardens were constructed of logs overlaid with earth. They have been described by historians as "fairy islets of flowers overshadowed by trees of considerable size." Even to this day such floating islands are built and anchored in Mexican lakes for purposes of chored in Mexican lakes for purposes pleasure.

The ruins of great irrigation works testify to the extent and development of the cultivation of maize by the ancient Peruvians. Their tombs commonly contained corn, either in the ear or the grain. The bodies of these people were buried in a squatting position, with the knees drawn up beneath the chin, and were rolled and tied in mats. Heads of corn and copper agricul-tural implements were included in the rolling. With the corpse were usually placed a water vessel and a pot with grains of maize. All along the coast of Peru for 1,200 miles are scattered thousands of such pre-historic tombs. Darwin unearthed some ears of corn on the seashore, in a stratum which had evidently been raised by geologic action from nearer the sea level, and to them he assigned a great antiquity.

Corn and the Cliff Dwellers. In the houses of the ancient cliff-dwellers in southwest Colorado and northern New Mexico, stalks, husks, tassels, cobs and kernels of corn are found. That some of this material is as old as the buildings is proved by the fact that the stalks were used in the construction of the floors, being imbedded in the adobe. The cobs were also utilized to fill up chinks in the walls. They were about three feet long. These habitations have been deserted for at least 500 years. Further south is the land of the living cliff-deallers in the Slorar Modra between the dwellers, in the Sierra Madre, between the Mexican states of Chihuahua and Sonora. There reside, on cliffs or in caves, savages who worship the sun and plant a little maize on the steep hill sides without cultivation, though otherwise they do not till the soil at all. During the long winter that followed the

anding of the Puritans, in 1620, they sub sisted in large measure on corn purchased from the aboriginese. In the next year an Indian, named Squanto, taught them how to plant it and to fertilize the soil with fish. Thus they were enabled to grow about twenty acres of it. The Indians had about twenty acres of it. The Indians had many ways of preparing maize, mixing with it beans, chestnuts and whortleberries. They made a pottage of it by bolling it with fresh or dried meat and dried pumpkins, sometimes sweetening it with maple sugar. They also bolled pounded hickory nut kernels with the meal, and sometimes they made a bread composed of corn meal mixed with smoked eels and oysters or clams. oysters or clams.

Like other vegetables of the garden and field, Indian corn has been much improved and altered by cultivation. The form in Johnnie—"Yes, sir."

Mr. Goodman—"And what did you say to which it now appears would soon vanish save for the agency of man. To preserve

the sheathing husks prevent animals from getting at the grain and distributing it. The provision made by nature for the reproduction of maize is even unusually ample, the number of pollen grains furnished by each plant being about 18,000,000. Of course each kernel must be fertilized by a grain. each kernel must be fertilized by a grain of pollen in order that it may ripen. Allow-ing two ears of 1,000 kernels to each plant, there are 9,000 pollen grains for every ker-

A Kernel of Corn. A kernel of corn is a wonderful thing in its way. It is a box of starch, its outer coat being of a woody material and very hard, for the protection of the germ in the middle. The latter is surrounded by grains of starch most beautifully packed, their arrangement under the microscope having an appearance resembling a crystalline structure. They are the baby food talline structure. They are the baby food of the future plant, designed to furnish it with nourishment in the earliest stage of its growth. The so-called germ is itself merely an oily and highly nutritious envelope for the actual microscopic germ life which it contains.

JILTED FIFTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Since Then Daniel Clough Has Lived a

Hermit in New Hampshire Mountains.

One of the greatest curiosities this coun-

try affords in the line of human freaks has been discovered in Hill Center, about ten miles from Bristol, N. H. There, in a small tumbled-down hut, resides "Clough, the hermit." His humble dwelling is a small, low-posted, tumbled-down building. Paint is minus, the clapboards are falling off and the windows are a mixture of broken glass and rags. Through the roof projects a small piece of funnel from which issues smoke. Close at hand stands a rickety old barn, propped up by planks and beams, save on one end, which is supported by the ground. Through the broad cracks in the sides is seen a small bunch of hay, a mixture of bushes, briars and dirt. Recently a Boston Globe man visited the recluse and found him a ragged and unkempt-looking individual. In one corner of the shanty where he lives, on a small, rickety bedstead, was a confused mass of clothing, evidently undisturbed for months, save as he had crawled in and out. In the center of the room was a little table, on which were two plates, one or two rude cooking utensils, a knife and fork, a Bible and the bottom of a kerosene oil stove, which, provided with a small piece of wicking, and having no chimney, served as a lamp. Portions of two chairs were the only other things in the room except rubbish and a small, brokendown stove, from which extended into the side of the house an old piece of funnel, loose at every joint. On the hearth smoldered an irregular piece of stump. From this as well as from every toint in the this, as well as from every joint in the stovepipe, streamed smoke in clouds about the room. Along one side of the room hung comforters, placed there to break the force of the wind which enters through numerous holes. The walls and ceilings were covered with a coating of dry soot. The windows were so stained that it was impossible to see through them. Mr. Clough's regular diet consists of a batter of flour and water fried in pork fat without seasoning.

This extraordinary individual possesses a good education and is a ready talker. Disappointment in love is supposed to explain his mode of living.
"Yes," he said, "there was a girl in the

the supply of fuel is often precarious, corn cobs are frequently used in stoves, three tons of them being reckoned as equal to one ton of hard coal. Sometimes, when there has been a fuel famine, the whole ear has been a fuel famine, the whole ear has been afuel famine, the whole are to her once, but while I was away for sevbeen employed. In France the cobs, saturated with resin and tar, are utilized as fire lighters, fetching, when thus prepared, from \$2.40 to \$4\$ per thousand, according to size.

The husks are used for packing oranges and cigars, as well as in stuffing pillows, mattresses and lounges. As stoppers for bottles also the cobs are sometimes employed. Toasted cornmeal is utilized in some parts of this country as a substitute for coffee. The cobs yield a large amount of potash. A mill shelling 500 bushels an hour turns out 7,000 pounds of cobs every sixty minutes, or 70,000 pounds for each working day. The cobs are consumed as the had no timeplece or means to recken.

open."

He had no timeplece or means to reckon dates. It was suggested that he cared nothing about the days of the week and month, whereupon he said with emphasis: "Yes, I do, I want to know when Sunday comes. That is the Lord's day and I plan to rest. I spend much of the day reading the Bible and worshiping by myself. I have the advantage of the average man, being able to read or rest whenever I

An Effective Protest.

From the Chicago Tribune.

A man apparently laboring under strong excitement stepped into an insurance office on La Salle street yesterday morning and asked:

"Do you give away calendars for 1894 here?" "Yes, sir," answered the agent,

"Printed in big black letters, with red letters for Sundays?" "With a string tied to them so they can

be hung up in front of you?" "Yes." "Got plenty of them?"
"We have any quantity of them, sir.
Want one?"

"Mottoes at the bottom telling you about watching out for fires and where to get insuged and all that?"
"Certainly."
"Fow many companies do you represent?"

"Six or eight. There's the old reliable"—
"Never mind. Do all of them send out calendars?" "Yes, sir, all except one, but"—
"All except one? Have you one that
doesn't issue any?"

"Then that's the one I'm looking for, exciaimed the other, feverishly. "That's all I want to know about it! I want to insure \$10,000 worth of property in that com-\$10,000 worth of property in that com-pany. I've had twenty-seven calenders for 1834 from twenty-seven different insurance companies stuck on my desk since the 1st of December, and the worm has turned, sir—the worm has turned!"

Artificial Maple Sugar.

From London Public Orinion. Decoctions or extracts of the wood or bark of trees are frequently used for flavoring sirups or sugars. Different extracts differ in taste. The hickory tree, it is said, yields an extract that will impart the flavor of the maple, and Daily's method of producing artificial maple sirup of sugar is as follows: Make an extract of hickory bark or wood by allowing water to percolate through the same. The bark or wood may be ground, or sawdust therefrom used. Hot water may be used, or the material boiled in water. The strength of the extract may be increased by increase of the quantity of the wood or bark. To one gallon of hot or belling august size. the wood or bark. To one gallon of hot or boiling sugar sirup add, say, three table-spocnfuls of the hickory extract. It is said the effect of the extract is to produce a flavor that renders the sirup indistinguishable from the genuine maple sugar. If the sirup is boiled down, a sugar resembling maple sugar in taste is produced.

Explained.

Miss Pinkerly-"I passed by a candy store yesterday, but didn't go in." Young Tutter-"Why, how was that? I didn't suppose you ever could pass a candy store without going in." Miss Pinkerly-"Don't you remember? You were with me!"

BEWARE THE GRIP Dr. Edson fears another epidemic,

and sounds the alarm. In lung and chest pains, coughs, colds, hoarseness and pneumonia, no other external remedy affords prompt preven-

tion and quicker cure than

BENSON'S POROUS PLASTER. Indorsed by over 5,000 Physicians and Chemists. Be sure to get the genuine Benson's, may be had from all druggists. SEABURY & JOHNSON, Chemists, N. Y. City.

CONSUMPTION

been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express teaching Modern Languages," with practical Johnnie—"Nothing, sir. I threw a rotten lit, he must sow the kernels, for the latter andpost office address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Sundars, 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. lit, he must sow the kernels, for the latter andpost office address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Sundars, 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. only. Consultation free.

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Beware of imitations. The "Genuine" has the Signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck label of every bottle.

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BURNING OF A LIGHT HOUSE.

The Beacon at Lower Cedar Point Destroyed.

The lighthouse at Lower Cedar Point, in the Potomac river, was burned to the piling on Monday night.

The captain of a Norfolk steamer, passing up the river on his way to Washington. saw the conflagration at a distance when it was almost over. When he reached a point opposite the light he turned the steamer's search light on the place where the lighthouse had been and saw only the piling on which the superstructure had been erected. The origin of the fire is un-

Lower Cedar Point light was on the end of Yates' shoal, Maryland, on the west side of the Potomac river, opposite Lower Cedar Point, above Kettle Bottom shoals. It was a fifth-order light, thirty-three and a half feet in height, and was visible for eleven nautical miles. It was a fixed white light, with a fixed red sector. It was a white square screw-pile structure on piles, was established in 1867, and had for a fog signal a hell struck by a bell struck by machinery every twelve seconds. It stood in six feet of water, with deep water 160 yards off the east side. The red sector covered Kettle Bottom shoals. The lighthouse board has issued a notice stating that the light has been destroyed.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore American from Port Tobacco says that Mr. A special dispatch to the Baltimore American from Port Tobacco says that Mr. Robert T. Barbour, a tenant on the farm of the late Judge Brent, on Port Tobacco creek, first saw the fire about 8 o'clock and, with his glass, watched the building until it was entirely destroyed. The lighthouse was kept by Benjamin Grimes of King George county, Va.

An Inquiring Mind.

From the Chicago Tribune.
"And now," said the learned lecturer on reology, who had addressed a small but deeply attentive audience at the village hall, "I have tried to make these problems, abstruse as they may appear, and involving in their solution the best thoughts, the closest analysis and the most profound investigations of our ablest scientific men for many years—I have tried, I say, to make them seem comparatively simple and easily understood in the light of modern knowledge. Before I close this lecture I shall be glad to answer any questions that may oc-cur to you as to points that appear to need clearing up or that may have been over-looked."

There was a silence of a few moments, and then an anxious-looking man in the rear of the hall rose up.
"I would take it as a favor," he said, "if you could tell me whether science has produced as yet any reliable and certain cure for warts?"

Kaiser and Monsignor.

From the London Globe.

In connection with the recent gift of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown by I the Emperor William to Monsignor della Volpe, the grand master of the household of the pope, it is remarked in the Italian of the pope, it is remarked in the Italian papers that by so doing the emperor has shown a remarkable spirit of forgiveness. On the kaisers' first visit to the pope he let his helmet fail. Monsignor della Volpe immediately stooped to pick it up. At the same moment the emperor stooped also and their heads came in violent contact, putting the gravity of all present to a severe test. It required the utmost presence of mind on the part of Monsignor della Volpe to refrain from putting his hand to his damaged frain from putting his hand to his damaged pate, but he has not hesitated since to pro-claim the emperor the most hard-headed monarch in Christendom.

A Philosophical Millionaire. From the New York Weekly. Attorney-"If you leave all your property to your second wife your children will certainly try to break your will." Rich client-"Of course. That's what I want them to do. I want them to have want them to do. I want them to have their full share of my money."

"Then why bequeath it all to your wife?"

"Well, you see, it will be easier for my children to break my will than it is for me to break hers."

Not to Blame.

From the New York Weekly. Tenant—"See here! That house you rent-ed me is infested with rats. Every night we are waked up by the racket." Agent-"That's very strange. The last tenant never said a word about rats." Well, then, of course you are not to blame."
"No. The people who lived there before never complained of anything except

The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company has shut down its wire mills until January 8. The big sheet mill has been closed indefinitely. Eight hundred men are affected.



Can you think of anything more convinc-ing than the promise that is made by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy? It is this: "If we can't cure your Catarrh, we'll pay you \$500 in cash."

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Blotches,
Bwellings,
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Did you sow the wind? Have you reaped the
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before your time?

Is life losing its charms for you?
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Scientific, SKILLFUL, SUCCESSFUL Treatment
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pay us when you get paid-once a week of once a month. Our suites of Parlor Furni-ture range in price from \$22.50 to \$200.— Bed Room Furniture from \$18 to \$200.— Surely the intermediate grades will contain something to please you. Our leader in Parlor Furniture is a seven-piece softs, upholstered in plush or hair cloth, at \$22.50. Our leader in Bed Room Furniture is a suite in solid oak, with bevel glass in bureauprice, \$13. Our Carpets are just as ex-tensive in variety and just as rich and ele-gant in coloring as you'll find ANYWHERE. Splendid Brussels Carpet, 50 cents a yard— Good Reliable Ingrain, 35 cents a yard. We have always MADE and LAID every yard of Carpet sold by us—and we are DOING IT YET—name another bouse that does as

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